

BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

(FOUNDED 1793.)

Published by The Farmer Publishing Co., 179 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
DAILY... 50c month, \$6.00 per year || WEEKLY... \$1.00 per year in advance.PHONE
BUSINESS
OFFICE
1208.PHONE
EDITORIAL
DEPARTMENT
1287.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Bryant, Griffith & Fredericks, New York, Boston and Chicago

THURSDAY, AUG. 5, 1915.

A PRODUCTIVE STRIKE

VICE PRESIDENT KEPLER of the International Association of Machinists is supported by the facts, when he says that the recent strike of machinists inaugurated in Bridgeport was productive of good.

He even understates the fact. The Bridgeport strike was probably the most productive strike, for cost, the effort and the sacrifice involved, that has anywhere taken place in the United States.

But few men were called out. These were not long absent from their employment. The work of the city was inconvenienced only a few hours. Yet thousands of men and women have received the eight hour day, and better pay. Thousands of others will receive the same benefits, by the mere force and example of Bridgeport.

It will be noted that most of those who receive the benefits did not participate in the strike. They were not even organized for defense.

Once more the analogy between labor unions and armies is apparent. The labor union is labor organized for combat, just as an army is the nation organized to fight. When organized labor wins a victory it wins it for everybody who labors, and for many who do not.

The benefits of victory accrue to the whole community. The natural selfishness of employers and the lack of co-operation among them would soon produce very low wages, did not the militant labor interpose its strong arm.

The constant fall of wages would produce a decrease in the market for goods, and in the end, everybody would suffer.

But when hours are short and wages high, the market is larger, the merchant can sell his goods, the factories can keep production somewhere past the middle, and everybody everywhere is better off.

MAKE YOUR THOUGHT CLEAR

NOW THAT Prof. "Tom" Lounsbury of Yale is dead, the strict constructionists jubilate in territory he made too hot for them. The Hartford Courant takes up the struggle and quotes two horrible examples.

Arthur Christopher Benson, in his essay on "Fear," wrote: "No biographer likes, and seldom dares to," etc.

"You know what he means, but what he says is, that no biographer seldom dares," asserts our contemporary.

It seems purely a matter of punctuation. Let the phrase be written thus:

"No biographer likes—and seldom dares—to" speak evil of his subject. "And seldom dares" is a phrase in parenthesis. The interpolation may be indicated by dash, by brackets, by comma, or by the intelligence of the reader.

Another author receives criticism because he said of cigarettes, "They may be smoked between each course." We find this sentence also correct enough. "Each" does not mean one, but every one of two or more individuals. "Between each" is an exceedingly common form, understandable, and while not the best usage, yet, good enough.

As illustrating the difficulties that surround the construction of sentences in which but one meaning may be found, take this from the critique of our contemporary:

He, (Tom Lounsbury) "would say that a couple of sentences, which we are about to quote, were all right."

A good sentence enough, but why "were." He would say of the sentences, "They are all right."

Language has its origin in metaphor. All use of language is to some extent metaphorical. The writer seeks to convey his thought. If he does this successfully, his English is better than the best English that leaves his meaning out, or confuses it.

THE COMMISSION PLAN REFERENDUM

THERE WILL be no lack of names on the referendum petition for the submission of the commission government question. The Commission Government League has brought in 1,400 names obtained since August 1. Mr. King's political organization has signed up at least as many more, if report can be accepted.

The more, the better.

The League should not object to this work by Mr. King's organization. It should rejoice because so marked a sign of submission and humility has been obtained from sources so notoriously opposed to the commission plan. The names are assured.

Trouble lies in the future, when 60 per cent. of the whole vote must be cast to the question, an exceedingly difficult thing to bring about, and a very unusual demand, such as would be made by persons desiring that the commission plan shall not prevail.

AN HONOR FOR BRIDGEPORT

BRIDGEPORT WILL naturally be pleased with the election of Rev. P. J. McGivney to be supreme chaplain of the Knights of Columbus, an office which honors him and which he will honor. This organization is one of the strongest associations for fraternal insurance in the United States. It was born in New England. Connecticut men, and especially men of Bridgeport, guided its infancy. How it has grown, how it has spread beyond the confines of New England, and how it has prospered, are shown by its annual reports, and by its list of supreme officers, selected from widely scattered parts of the country.

THE DAMAGED CORN CROP

THE LOSS to the corn crop will be less serious than the news would indicate. The strong winds laid many fields low, but the stalks were not usually broken, nor laid flat against the earth. The recuperative power of nature in growth will raise up the dejected crop, and most of it will ripen and be harvested.

Irish Observe

Anniversary of Birth
of "The Liberator"

Irishmen in many cities, as well as in Ireland, will celebrate this evening or tomorrow the 140th anniversary of the birth of "The Liberator of Ireland," Daniel O'Connell. Not that some of the dreams of the sons of the old sod are coming true, and the visions of the past are becoming the realities of the present, the observance of the birthday of "The Liberator" is becoming more general than ever, and it is likely that the sixth of August may become a festival day in the calendar of the new Ireland.

Daniel O'Connell was a son of County Kerry, and was born August 6, 1775. During his youth and young manhood the spirit of revolution was abroad in the earth, and many nations were being rocked by political convulsions. In that era of transition and rebellion it was natural that the keen intellect and wide sympathies of O'Connell should inspire him with an ambition to do something for his native land.

The Liberator came of sturdy fighting stock, for his ancestors had been chiefs and rulers in the old days, and others had fought valiantly under the banner of France. Although the immediate forbears of Daniel were reduced to tilling the soil, the O'Connells had once been a part of the O'Connell domain, they did not forget their blood, and young Daniel was impressed with the idea that Englishmen were oppressors of the Irish. The horrors of the French revolution, however, led him to abandon the idea of a bloody uprising, and turned his attention to politics and a study of the law. After completing his legal education in London he was admitted to the bar in 1798, and soon became one of the ablest of Irish lawyers.

As the brilliant and resourceful leader of the movement for the emancipation of Catholic Irishmen he founded Catholic societies in all parts of the Emerald Isle. As a recognized expert on constitutional and criminal law, O'Connell was able to keep these associations within the limits of the law, and they flourished and became powerful. As a result of his eloquence and his eloquent and impressive appeals in the House of Commons, the claims of the Catholics were allowed, and O'Connell was hailed by his countrymen as their Liberator.

In 1841, when he was Lord Mayor of Dublin, O'Connell placed himself at the head of the movement for the repeal of the union between Great Britain and Ireland. This aroused great opposition in Great Britain, and after a monster meeting to be held at Clontarf was prohibited by the government, O'Connell was arrested on the charge of sedition, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of \$10,000. This judgment, however, was shortly after reversed by the House of Lords, and O'Connell was set at liberty.

In the latter part of his life the great agitator's avowed adherence to the Whig party made him unpopular with the Irish national party, which he had swayed for nearly half a century, and cost him many of his adherents. The defeat of his agitation for the repeal of the union was a great blow to him. He was deeply affected by the decline of his popularity and influence, and worry sent him into a physical decline.

His friends urged him to make a trip to Rome, hoping that he would recover his shattered health and spirits, but the journey was the end of his earthly pilgrimage. When he reached Genoa he became very ill, and died there on May 15, 1847. The Genoese felt a great sympathy for the Irish statesman and erected a monument to his memory, which is annually decorated with flowers on the anniversary of his birth.

LYNCH LAW

The first use of the term "lynch law" is said by some authorities to date from the early part of the sixteenth century, and to be derived from the name of James Lynch Fitz-Stephen, warden of Galway, Ireland, who sentenced his own son to death for murder, and to prevent a mob from executing him with his own hands and without due process of law on this date, August 5, in 1526. In America, however, "lynch law" as applied to the infliction of capital punishment by private individuals is said to have been derived from the name of Charles Lynch, a Virginia planter and revolutionary soldier, who was born in 1734 and died in 1793. After the revolution Lynch settled in Pittsylvania county, Va., which was then infested by bands of outlaws, composed of deserters from British armies and other desperate characters. To put a stop to their raiding and marauding, Colonel Lynch organized a body of responsible citizens to take the field. Whenever an outlaw was captured a jury was chosen from among Lynch's men, and if, after a speedy trial, the defendant was convicted, he was immediately "strung up." Much the same procedure was later adopted by the California Vigilantes in cleaning up San Francisco.

AUTO HITS BOY.

While playing on the sidewalk near his home at 266 Lindley street about 3:30 last evening, Raymond Edmond was driven into the street by an automobile driven by Stephen Decor. The Arctic street was passing and was grazed by the rear mudguard and knocked down. The autoist removed Raymond to Dr. J. F. Canavan's office on North avenue where it was found that he was not seriously hurt. No arrests were made.

There are 4,000 Americans still in Germany.

RADFORD B. SMITH

FAIRFIELD AVE. VARIETY STORE BROAD ST.
CO-OPERATIVE CAR FARE FOR CUSTOMERS
PROFIT SHARING WITH EMPLOYEESCOUPON GOOD
FRIDAY, AUGUST 6MILL LENGTHS
UNBLEACHED
MUSLIN

With Coupon

3½c

Commission Plan
League Elated At
Growth of Petitions

At the meeting of the Commission Form of Government league held in the Board of Trade rooms, last night, it was reported that in seven of the 12 voting districts, 1,400 names have been placed on the petitions asking for a vote at the next city election as to whether or not Bridgeport shall have commission form of government. Under the home rule act about 1,900 names, or 10 per cent. of the voters registered at the last election are necessary.

The league members are confident that by Monday they will have more than 2,000 names. At that time the petitions will be presented to Mayor Wilson. The districts from which no returns were made last night were the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eleventh. One of the men who signed a petition was former Fire Chief Edward Mooney.

Half Million Estate
Settled After 4 Years

Los Angeles, Aug. 5.—After four years of litigation over the \$500,000 estate of the late Frank H. Holyoke, a lumberman of Boston, Me., who died at Pasadena in 1911, a compromise has been effected and an order entered for its distribution. It became known today The widow and children will share equally.

O'DONNELL

It is not alone in fighting that the Irish shine in this war, for it is to a son of the old sod that Tommy Atkins looks for the conservation of his health and the care of the wounded. Surgeon-General Thomas Joseph O'Donnell, the active head of the British medical service in France, is 57 years old, and hails from County Limerick. He is a veteran of many campaigns, and brought to his present task a wealth of experience in looking after the welfare of fighting men and the care of wounded soldiers. Field Marshal French not long ago paid a high tribute to "the calm and energy which have characterized in a marked degree the work of the Royal Army Medical Corps throughout the campaign under the able supervision of Surgeon-General T. J. O'Donnell, D. S. O." The terrible casualties of the present war make the task of the directing medical officer of an army a formidable one. For many years General O'Donnell has been regarded as among the ablest of the British army's medical men, and his appointment by Kitchener to his present post was a recognition of merit. O'Donnell had his first experience of warfare in the Egyptian campaign of 1881 and 1882, when he won the Khedive's Star. During the Boer campaign in South Africa, 1899, he served under Warren in the famous Kimberly Light Horse. Later he took part in the Zulu and Tirah campaigns and in the South African war, when he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his bravery and skill in attending wounded soldiers under fire. Surgeon-General O'Donnell is a typical fun-loving and sport-loving Irishman in his hours of leisure—which are few in these days—and is especially fond of hunting, shooting and fishing. He has ridden many horses to victory in flat and cross-country races in England, India, and South Africa. He has long preached and practiced the value of outdoor sports in maintaining health, and he attributes his own strong constitution to his devotion to open air pastimes.

The Board of Education at Newark, N. J., was granted permission by the State Board to exclude from the public schools of that city, the son of Clarence S. Curtis, who refused to submit to vaccination.

Tennis Goods

Our stock comprises a good variety to select from.

Rackets . . . 90c to \$5.00

Tennis Nets . \$1 to \$3.50

Tennis Balls . 19c to 35c

Marking Tapé, Dry

Markers, Racket Presses,

etc.

Wheels Wheels

A number of good models to select from in guaranteed wheels.

\$22.50 to \$25.00

BICYCLE TIRES

\$1.75 to \$3.50

THE ALLING
RUBBER CO.

1126 MAIN STREET

The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857

The Special Clearance Sales in all Departments, except Furniture, close Saturday the seventh.

The Furniture Sale with its discounts continues to the fifteenth.

This is a week of very remarkable bargains for all persons, both in household goods and articles for personal service. We especially recommend the offerings in

Silk Gowns
Coats
HosieryWash Dresses
Children's Wear,
GlovesWaists
Corsets
Undermuslins

Discount of 20 per cent. on Gas and Electric Portables, Domes and Shades.

All with the new finishes, Old English Brass, Old Ivory, the various styles in Basketry, Reed and Su-sudake, equipped with shades in paneled art glass or silk. Semi-indirect Lighting Bowls, either deep or shallow.

Women's
Neckwear-

Long Sleeved Lace
Guimpes of very dainty appearance, \$1.00

Lace Sleeveless Guimpes, 39 cts

Lace Vestees, very special, 39 cts

Organdie Collar and Cuff

Sets, 19 cts

Quaker Collars, 19 cts

Embroidered Organdie

Collars, 15 cts

Handkerchiefs.

A large gathering of many qualities and styles, some fine qualities a little rumpled, some novelties, such a collection as the woman of judgment and economy likes to look over and select from. Do not hurry. See them all.

Were 13 and 15 cts, for

9, 6 for 50 cts

Were 25 cts, for 19, 6 for \$1.50

Were 50 cts, for 39 cts

Were 75 cts, for 59 cts

Were \$1.25 and \$1.50, for 98 cts

Men's Handkerchiefs

Initialed with woven border, very practical, were 15 cts, for 9 cts, 6 for 50 cts

Plain Hemstitched, were 17 cts, 6 for 85 cts

Children's Handkerchiefs

Were 13 cts,

for 10 cts, 6 for 50 cts

Were 25 cts,

for 19 cts, 6 for \$1.00

Veilings.

Oblong Chiffon Veils,

were \$1.75 for \$1.50

were \$1.00 for .89

In pink, gray, tan and old rose.

Chiffon Veils,

were 65 cts. for 50 cts

Mesh Veilings,

were 25 cts. for 19 cts

were 50 cts. for 35 cts

Octagon Veiling,

was 25 cts. for 12 cts

Motor Caps, special for 50 cts

Maline Ruffs

In white, black, navy blue

and black and white, slightly

mussed, for 50 cts

Swiss Embroidered

Flouncings

Forty-five inches wide,

special 75 cts

Remnants of Lace and Em-

broidery

Fine qualities, Bands and

Novelties in trimming which

the clever woman can adapt,

planning with economy and

taste for handsome accessories.

Lace Section, center aisle.

Wearables for Men
and Boys.

Such an opportunity to stock up on Ties, and one might do well to buy for gifts, looking ahead and anticipating a little.

All Silk Four-in-hands, a

large assortment, which were

50 cts, 25 cts to close out

Four-in-hands that were

25 cts, for 19 cts, 3 for 50 cts

Just look them over

Neglige Shirts,

were \$1.50 for \$1.15

were \$1.00 for 79 cts

Men's Nainsook Union Suits

Regularly sell at \$1.00,

for 69 cts

Suspenders, were 25 cts,

for 19 cts

3 for 50 cts

Wool Sweaters.

For men and boys, pure wool Sweaters, made V-neck, one of the best offerings in the sale.

\$1.50 each

Men's Wear Section, south aisle.

Men's Silk Half-hose

In a good assortment of colors, all the fancy shades, and black, including many novelties.

25 cts a pair

Toilet Articles.

Parisian Ivory, all pieces for the dressing table, Brushes, Combs, Mirrors, Boxes of various sorts, less 20 per cent.

Absorbent Cotton, a little too large a stock at present and it is bulky, therefore the packages that sell usually for 25 cts are

18 cts through the sale

At the Notion Stock.

Shoetrees, were 10 cts,

for 5 cts

Gilt Safetypins, were 25

cts card, for 19 cts

Alco Self-heating Curling

Irons, were 25 and 50 cts,

for 15 and 30 cts

Folding Suit Hangers,

were 10 cts, for 7 cts

"Set well" Trouser Hang-

ers, were 25 cts, for 15 cts

Embroidery and Knitting

taught at the Art Section.

One purchases materials and

receives a lesson free of

charge. Begin Christmas

fancy work.

Lace Section, center aisle.

Main floor.

Ribbons.

A wonderfully gay assortment spread to tempt one to all kinds of decorative work. There are beautiful Ribbons for bags and pillows, for sashes and millinery purposes, and many things for hairbows.

Moire Ribbon of lustrous quality 12 inches wide, was \$1.39, for 50 cts

Warp Prints, 12 inches wide, beautiful colors, was \$1.75, for 50 cts

The above for girdles

Plaids, good assortment, were \$1.00, for 50 cts

Satin Taffetas, 7½ inches, were 89 cts, for 50 cts

Flowered Velour Ribbons, 9 inches wide, were \$2.75, \$3.75 and \$4.00, to close out at \$1.00

Plain Taffetas, Satin Taffetas, and Warp Prints, were 65 cts, for 59 cts

Taffetas, Hat Bandings, Messalines, and novelties that have been 25, 28 and 35 cts,

at 15 cts

Lingerie Ribbons at special August prices.

Center aisle.

Corsets.

A number of fine qualities, well known makes, at \$1.98 and \$2.98

Brassieres and Camisoles at August Sale prices.

Second floor.

Undermuslins.

Many attractive garments remaining after the first day's rush.

Marcella Drawers, lace trimmed, were \$1.00

for 50 cts

Fitted Corset Covers, low

neck, embroidery trimmed,

sizes 38 to 40, for 39 cts

Fancy Camisoles, lace and

net, 25, 50 and 75 cts

Black Covers, were 50 cts,

for 25 cts

Drawer and Skirt Combina-

tions, Chemises and

Gowns, fine qualities, marked

very low.

Long Skirts,